The Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Va.-Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Monument Commemorative of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis - Interesting Addresses by President Arthur, Max Outrey, Marinle de Rochambeau and Othersonors to the British Plag-Etc.

YORKTOWN, Va., October 18. The boom of cannon at the camp near the old Moore House at an early hour anmounced the dawn of the first Centennial day. A light rain had fallen during the early night, and in a measure laid the dust. As the sun rose, the harbor presented a grand and imposing spectacle. The river at this point is one of the broadest and most beautiful on this coast, and magnificently calculated to display the grand flotilla which now floated in peace where the fleet De Grasse lay at anchor one hundred years ago.

The distinguished guests, including the descendants of Lafayette and Steuben, the Governors of the States and Congressmen, began to arrive at Lafayette Hall about eleven o'clock. General Hancock arrived at moon, and paid his respects to the Governor of Virginia. The two passed some time in a pleasant chat, and then many persons were presented to the General, and he warmly shook each by the hand. At about 12:30 President Arthur, accompanied by Secretaries Hunt, James and Lincoln, was driven to the entrance of Lafayette Hall, and they were received by Master of Ceremonies Corbin. The President shook hands with the distinguished persons present. A line was then formed, and the party marched to the grand stand, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Monument was to take place, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

The Masonic procession looked imposing, with tylers with drawn swords, stewards bearing white rods, Master Masons, Deacons, Secretaries and Treasurers, six abreast, followed by visiting brethren and the Grand Commanderies of Virginia and other States. All these were but the escort to the Presideat of the United States, Cabinet officers, Congressmen, National guests, and army and navy officers, who were attended also by all the troops of all arms of the service in camp. President Arthur was loudly cheered by the crowd during the march to the grand stand.

When all had taken the places assigned them, the ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Nelson, grandson of Governor Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at Yorktown. He thanked God for one hundred years of blessing wouchsafed this country, for Washington, for our allies, and for our victory, and prayed that the people of this land might own achievements and prosperity, but that they might thank and trust the Lord. He prayed for peace among all Nations and for fraternal concord among all sections of our common country. He prayed for the rulers of the land, that they might be pure, and for the people, that they might learn to love and serve the Lord.

At the conclusion of the prayer the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," with artillery accompaniment. Governor Holliday, of Virginia, then delivered an address of welcome. The Governor has a fair presence, a clear voice and an earnest man-all than the reflection that the National mer, and was frequently applauded, espe- friendships here so closely cemented have cially by the distinguished gentlemen who sat around him. His allusions to the unity of sentiment, purpose and destiny of all sections of our common country were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

United States Senator J. W. Johnston, of Virginia, Chairman of the Congressional ·Commission, then made a few appropriate remarks, in which he sketched the history of the surrender, read from original documents an account of the action of Congress at the time, exhibited the sword voted to the messenger who bore the news of the surrender, and alluded to the fact that W. W. Henry. a grandson of Patrick Henry, and Rev. Dr. Nelson, a grandson of Governor Nelson. were on the stand. In conclusion, he said that the column now to be erected was to commemorate not only a victory of the Colonies, but the part taken in that victory by France. "Recognition and acknowledgment of the aid given oy France to this country in the hour of its need was a solemn duty left by the Continental Congress to its successors: and now, after the lapse of one bundred years, the Congress of thirty-eight
States and fifty millions of people, the
Congress of a Nation which stretches

yet more closely the ties which unite the
two Republics.

France
is proud of having contributed to
found this great Republic, and her
wishes for your presperity are deep from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is fulfilling that duty. Three millions of people and thirteen Colonies accomplished the great work, and now fifty miliions of people and thirty-eight States are celebrating it. Participating in this celebration are representatives of the French Nation, here at the invitation of this Government. Again French soldiers tread American soil and French vessels again ride York River. A model of the Monument to be erected is here before us. Thirteen female figures, representing the thirteen Colonies, seem to support on their shoulders the column inscribed with the names of thirty-eight States and crowned with the figure of Liberty. This embodies the idea that from thirteen Colonies grew thirtyeight States and sprung the truest and most thorough and genuine liberty ever enjoyed by any people. On four sides of the base, and carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress, are emblems of the alliance between the United States and his most Christian Majesty, and a succinct marrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwalis. And now, as an appropriate opening of our celebration, the corner-stone of the Monument will be laid with all the grand and solemn ceremonies befitting so great an occasion by the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Washington himself was a chief member." Workmen, under the direction of the

Grand Master of Virginia, then laid the corner-stone according to the ancient and onorable rite.

Judge B. R. Welford, of Virginia, the Masonic orator, then made an eloquent ad-dress, at the conclusion of which the cereonies ended.

Immediately afterward President Arthur and party left for the steamer Despatch.

The steamer bearing the French Commission, Secretary Blaine and others was in the stream some two hours and a half before they were first discovered from the shore, and while the corner-stone was being laid.
Secretary Blaine came to the Government dock and sent word to the authorities in charge, but it was too late, as the ceremomes were completed, and the party returned

to the Taliapoosa.

The box for the corner-stone of the Centennial Monument is a handsome piece of workmanship. It is made of copper, highly burnished outside and plated inside. The box is two feet six inches long, two feet wide, and one foot eight inches deep. It is perfectly plain, with a silver plate on one of the sides bearing the following inscrip-

memorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallia and the forces under his command to the American and French troops at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. Laid on the invita-

tion of the Congressional Commission by the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Virginia, on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of that event."

SECOND DAY.

YORKTOWN, Va., October 19. About eleven o'clock Secretary Blaine and the French and German delegations, in full uniform, arrived at Lafayette Hall. On entering, the Marine Band of Washington played an appropriate air, the military officers, Senators, Congressmen and other persons of distinction greeting them as they passed. At the end of the hall the President met the distinguished guests, and an informal interchange of courtesies took place. In a few moments the party started for the grand stand, President Arthur and Secretary Hunt leading. They were received with cheers as they appeared upon the platform. Next came Secretary Blaine, escorting the French Legation. General Sherman with his staff, in uniform, were next in line, General Hancock and staff following.

After a general handshaking, the proceedings were opened by prayer by Bishop Harris. He invoked Divine blessing upon the United States and the Republic of France, and in conclusion asked God's blessing upon all the crowned heads of the world.

The Poindexter Centennial Hymn was then sung by choruses from Baltimore, Richmond and Washington.

President Arthur was then introduced by Secretary Blaine, and delivered the follow-

ing address: "Upon this soil, one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and, as we trust, made secure on this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very fiber of our political system—the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended and, for the time, survived the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that to-day we summon up a remembrance of those events which have made holy the ground whereon we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts so p: ofoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our National bereave-ment has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign, but it is absolutely fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal and the sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate; for so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the gen-erations which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us-the love of liberty, protected by law. Of that historic scene which we here celebrate no feature is more prominent and none more touching than the participation of our galant allies from across the sea. It was the presence of such allies which gave aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph, and made the capitulation at Yorktown possible a century ago. To their de-scendants and representatives who are here present as honored guests of the Nation it is my glad duty to offer cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the associa-tions which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened

nations of the earth, we may be at peace. The President was not interrupted during the delivery of the address, but there was great enthusiasm at the close.

outlasted the mutations of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, that they

may ever remain unshaken, and that ever

benceforth, with ourselves and with all

Max Outrey then, in behalf of the French delegation, was introduced by Secretary Blaine, and delivered an address, in which

he said: "The French Government has felt much touched by the friendly sentiments which inspired the United States with the thought of asking France to participate in the celeoration of the Yorktown Centennial, and heartily desires to respond in a manner worthy of both the Republics to the invitation sent by the President of the United States in behalf of the people of America. The manifestations of public sympathy following the initiative taken by the Congress of the United States, bidding France to this National festival, has been looked upon by us not only as an act of the highest courtesy, but especially as a mark of affectionate re-gard, having the noble aim of cementing yet more closely the ties which unite the two Republics. France wishes for your prosperity are deep and sincere. Mutual friendship is founded on many affinities, tastes and aspirations, which time cannot destroy; and future generations, I trust, will assist again, in this same place, at the spectacle, unprecedented in history, of two great nations renewing, from century to century, a compact of fra-ternal and imperishable affection. I will not close without thanking the Federal Government, the different States of the Union of which the delegation have been the guests, also the people of America, for the sympathy and welcome extended to the representatives of France. Each of us will treasure the recollection of American hos-pitality and friendly sentiments which have been manifested to us in every place and

every sphere." Marquis de Rochambeau then followed with a graceful response in French, after which Baron Steuben responded, in German, in an appropriate speech, which was loudly applauded.

Voctferous cheers were then given for the distinguished guests of the Nation.

A Centennial ode was sung by the chorus. Harrison Millard, of New York, sang 'God Save Our President from Harm," with good effect.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, then delivered his oration, which was listened to with great interest. At the conclusion Mr. Winthrop was loudly cheered, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Ban-

During the celebration the following order was read by Secretary Blaine: 'In recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good will between the two countries for all centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that, at the close of these ceremonies commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in their patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give

War and the coordingly.
orders accordingly.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR. "By the President: "JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State." About 2,000 people were present at the stand, but there were none outside of the

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Monument there was a reception by President Arthur in Lafayette Hall, to which the lieved that the time for testing the truth general public was admitted. Hundreds of of this opinion has about arrived.

people thronged the building. Secretary Blaine acted as master of ceremonies, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, introduced the people to the President. Among those in line who shook hands with the President was the wife of the late President Tyler.

THIRD DAY.

YORKTOWN, Va., October 20, The military review was successfully carried out. All the organizations presented a fine appearance and marched well. The route was about four miles over broad fields. One hour and twenty minutes were consumed in passing a given point. When the rocession reached the grand stand General Hancock and staff rode at the head, but then fell out of line, and, with President Ardur, his Cabinet, foreign guests, and other dignitaries, reviewed the troops from the stand. General Hancock stated to the President that there were 9,500 men in line. The States represented by volunteers were Georgia, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont. Kentucky, Michigan and Connecticut.

The President was quite enthusiastic over the magnificence of the display. The only colored troops in line were two companies from Richmond, composing part of the First Virginia Regiment. They were loudly cheered by the spectators from the North.

In the afternoon General Hancock gave a reception on board the steamer St. John. Among the guests were President Arthur, David Davis, President pro tem. of the Senate, the French and German visitors, officers of the army and navy, the Congressional Commission, and the Governors and other officers of the States.

The weather, being so charming, contributed to the brilliancy and success of the review, and the sprinkling of the parade ground prevented the dust being as suffocating and blinding as on previous days. The immense crowd lined the grounds over which the troops passed, but sentinels along the line of march kept them back, and perfect order was maintained.

On the grand stand, to which admission was obtained only by ticket from General Hancock's quarters, besides the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Governors of States, General Sherman and staff, French and German delegations, were a large number of other distinguished men, as well as many ladies.

Promptly at ten o'clock the review began. The marching of the troops generally was very fine, and excited great interest among military men, and elicited loud cheers from the multitude.

General Hancock and General Fitzhugh Lee were both loudly cheered wherever they appeared, as a tribute to "the Blue and the Gray," and a recognition of the fact that both are now marching under the common flag of a common country. The men of Kentucky and Michigan were loudly cheered as were also the First Connecticut (thought to have gone down with their ship, and arrived just in time to take position in line); the Georgia Battalion, which has with them two guns captured from the British at Yorktown a hundred years ago; and the regulars that marched from their several stations north to Yorktown. The State troops vied with each other in the drill and discipline, and the friends of each claim the palm. The regulars excited general ad-

Baron Von Steuben spoke in German as follows, yesterday, in response to President Arthur's address:

" MR. PRESIDENT: In the words of welcome to your foreign guests which you have just uttered you remembered and mentioned in kind terms the family of Von Steuben. I assure you that, as soon as the tid-ings of our hearty and enthusiastic recep-tion in this country, following the friendly invitation to us by the President of the Inited States, were received in the Old Fatherland, there was heartfelt rejoicing among all classes in every part of our country. It was a new and striking evidence of the common sympathy that existed between the American and German people. It proves, too, that the American people, which thus appreciates and hastens to honor the great dead, stands at the height of civilization and culture. Only this morning I received a cablegram from my country with hearty congratulations upon this happy commemoration day, so important in the history of the United States, and I believe, Mr. President, I may express and I believe, Mr. President, I may express
to you the sincere congratulation of the
whole German people, and of the German
Government, upon this auspicious day.
Permit me, also, Mr. President, to return
to you, for all our Von Steuben family, the
warmest thanks of our full heart—thanks which I cannot adequately express—for the boundless hospitality and for the cordial greetings which we have met on every hand at every step from the bour of our landing, until you crowned the whole with your welcome to us as representatives of our great kinsman. I can only say to you, agair and again we thank you."

The Commission cut off to-morrow from the programme, and the much-looked-for naval engagement took place this afternoon, and was witnessed by immense crowds from the bluffs. Large barges and steamboats crowded with people, naval vessels covered with bunting, yachts, tugs, sail and rowboats with streamers, music from bands, and firing salutes combined to make the scene one long to be remembered.

The President's party, the Congressions Commission and, indeed, all the distinguished visitors left this evening, and only the army and navy remain. Some of the State troops took their departure to-night. The remainder leave to-morrow, and the

Yorktown Centennial celebration closes. The camps present a very animated appearance, and frequent guard-mountings, drills, dress-parades, salutes, calls, courtesies between different commands, serenades, speeches, social visits, etc., occupy a great deal of the time and excite great interest. The raw recruits are having their first taste of soldier life, and the veterans are amusing themselves at their expense in ways which would only occur to old soldiers. Two pieces of artillery captured at the siege of Yorktown and presented by Washington to Chatham Artillery, Savannah, are here in the battery of that old organization, and excite the greatest interest. As illustrative of the discipline of some of the volunteers, it may be mentioned that one of their sentinels refused to let Secretaries Lincoln. Hunt and Postmaster-General James enter the grand stand without the usual pass required of every comer. The commander of the armies, the ruler of the navy and the directors of the mails of the Nation had to be subject to the orders of the "officer of the day." Fully 10,000 troops were present during the exercises.

-According to Chief-Justice Prince. New Mexico has more gold than California, and more silver than Colorado. Humbold t predicted that the mineral wealth of the world would be found to lie in Arizona and New Mexico, and it is beThe Treasury Department.

The success of Mr. Windom in the management of National finances is cheeriully conceded by the general With the consent of President Gar-

field, Mr. Windom enacted a three-anda-half per cent. Funding bill, in lieu of the three per cent. bill that Mr. Hayes, in compliance with the demands of bankers, had slaughtered with a veto. Having thus ably provided a law for a great emergency, Mr. Windom proceeded to execute his extemporized statute, and found no difficulty in replacing the sixes and fives with his three-and-a-half per cent. bond-thus reducing interest on the exchanged bonds to a point only a half of one per

stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's official head was laid low.

We make no doubt that Mr. Sherman is ready to forgive his debt. He went to New York in 1878, and again in 1880, and, in effect, humbly apologized to Conkling, Arthur, Cornell & Co. for all that he had said and done in the Custom-House affair. He made public apology to Mr. Arthur and the Stalwarts generally in Ohio last fall. And now, when the man whom he and Mr. Hayes so contemptuously spurned is in the Presidential office, there can be no question that Mr. Sherman would most cheerfully let Mr. Arthur off without any attempt to cancel the old obliga-

Mr. Windom will remember that the Post, in friendly spirit and kindly manner, urged him to go on with the good work he had undertaken. But Mr. Sherman at that time was heard to remark that the mission of the Garfield Administration seemed to be to make the Hayes Administration odious-or words of like import. Then it was that Mr. Windom, called a halt and threw a big double blanket of charity over a scandal that promised rich developments. Then it was that the "chamlunches." the "Treasury pagne Queen," the "First National Bank of New York correspondence," the "employment of Government men and material for private uses" and many other he could not go on without exposing the dead President, but it was a delibcorrupt practices on the part of one or more of his predecessors. This was ment which pervades all parties and asserted by correspondents and editors demands a decent deference from pub-

of reliable Republican newspapers. We might be sorry for Mr. Sherman on whom time has already revenged Mr. Arthur rather effectually—if it were not for the fact that the public good wrong it is common decency to hold his delight in the order of "champagne as indicating the boldest ingratitude. lunches" billed as "candles"—ail this Grant is a singular blunderer. His obdistress Mr. Sherman, and he has been distressed sufficiently.

But it is high time for a thorough It is next to impossible for any commit-

All this will be changed when the Freasury investigates itself. When President Arthur directs his Secretary of the Treasury to turn the Sherman the country will know how much of truth there is in the serious charges that have been hanging like a dark cloud over that department. - - Washing-

Platform of the New York Democracy. The following is the platform adopted at the recent New York Democratic

State Convention:

The Democratic party of New York renews its fidelity to the principles set forth by the New York State Democratic Conventions of 1874, 1875 and 1876, which were thrice approved at the ballot-boxes by the people of the Empire State, and were vindicated by the wise administration of the Democratic State Executive then chosen, and to the principles set forth by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which was approved by decisive, popular and electoral majorities in the Presidential election of 1876. The victories then won in this State and in the United States were in the name and for the sake of reform. The people were defrauded of the fruits of victory in the Federal elections by a false count of Electoral votes in 1876 and flagrant corruption in the election of 1880. Reform throughout the Federal Administration is still a necessity. The continuing disclosures of new and hitherto concealed plundering of the people's funds by inner rings in the Treasury, the Postoffice, and the Interior Departments demonstrate that reform is now more than ever a necessity. It remains for the National Democratic party to restore the Federal Government to the fraternal spirit, the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure and the administrative purity of the fathers of the Republic. It remains, likewise, for the Democracy of the State of New York, as their first political duty, to resume and carry on to the successful completion in all the departments of its Government the great measures and policy of administrative reform which, between 1874 and 1876, reduced by one-half the burden of our State taxation, and which then, and during the three succeeding years, established throughout the Executive Departments vigor, economy and fidelity to public trusts. To that immediate end this Convention pledges the united efforts of the Democracy of New York, and of the loyal devotion of the nominees whom it shall commend to the choice of their follow-citizens.

The assassination of the late President of the State Convention:

whom it shall commend to the choice of their foliow-citizens.

The assassination of the late President of the United States was a crime against authority, against free institutions and against humanity. We deplore and denounce the crime in all its public and private aspects. We extend as citizens our most profound condolence to the family of the murdered Catef Magistrate, and regard with great gratification the universal expressions of sympathy extended universal expressions of sympathy extended by all Nations and people. We renew the expression of our demand for the refunding of the National debt at the low-

by gold and silver as the legal tender of the Constitution, and by the doctrine that all paper mediums of money must be based on these metals at the standard values of the

world.

We demand the plyment, principal and interest, of every dollar of the public indebtedness. Readjustment is repudiation. The act of Northern Republican leaders in giving the support of that party to repudiation in Virginia, Mississippi, Minnesota and other States is a National disgrace, dangerous as a precedent, and destructive of public credit.

We call upon Democrate in Congress to maintain the standard of retrenchment by which their Democratic predecessors reduced the Folgon Paragraph 240 000 000 in a year.

maintain the standard of retrenohment by which their Democratic predecessors reduced the Federal expenses \$40,000,000 in a year.

We demand a thorough and immediate investigation into the Star-route and other frauds upon the Federal Treasury, and the vigorous prosecution—already too long delayed—of all participants, both high and low, in these grave crimes, whereby the moneys of the people were stolen from the Treasury, and plunderers were made to provide a corruption fund which was used to carry the last Presidential election for the Republican party.

reducing interest on the exchanged bonds to a point only a half of one per cent. higher than would have been reached if the Funding bill of the Forty-sixth Congress had not been killed.

But despite this success and the general popularity of Mr. Windom, he is credited with a sensible desire to get back into the Senate. The seat which he vacated is now filled by a Gubernatorial appointee, and Mr. Windom will find no serious obstacle in the way of his return by election in January. The President is believed to have determined that a certain piece of work on which Mr. Windom entered, and which he suddenly abandoned, shall be commenced denovo, and prosecuted to the end relentlessly, no matter how many galled jades wince.

President Arthur is not a repudiator in any sense of the word. He owes a large debt to Mr. John Sherman, who, with the aid of Mr. Hayes, put Collector Arthur out of the New York Custom-House, assuring the Senate and the country that it was impossible to put a stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that establishment until Mr. Arthur's stop to fraudulent and corrupt practices in that each of the country as will substitute for the present periodical exception for the Guerton for Democratic principles and candidates of the fitty four Democratic members of the

will substitute for the present periodical scramble for spoils a wise system of appoint-ment and promotion, by which the incumben-cy of subordinate onicers shall be regulated by law and depend only upon capacity and char-acter, and demand that no assessments shall be levied upon public officers for political pur-

be levied upon public officers for political purposes.

The public welfare demands that the various questions relating to chartered monopolies and methods of transportation should be metand decided, and we are in favor of the adoption of measures to restrict the growing power of monopolies. They should be subject to the supervision of Commissioners established by public authority. All unjust discrimination in the transportation of passengers and merchandise should be prohibited. The charges of corporations, which have taken the property of private citizens for public use, should be limited to the c st of service with reasonable profit, instead of mercenany exactions "of all the traffic will bear."

We approve of the unanimous action of the Democratic members of the Legislature in providing for early submission to the people of the amendment to the Constitution in favor of free canals. The Democratic party, now and always unalterably opposed to the centralization of power in either State or Federal Governments, hereby requests its representatives in the Legislature to promote and make effective the amendment to the Constitution which shall extend the principles and powers of local self-government to the cities of the State.

To the record of the Democracy of New York we point with c-afidence. We challenge comparisons of its record with that furnished by

we point with e-afidence. We challenge com-parisons of its record with that furnished by the factions which were once the Republican party of this State.

To the candidates of this Convention we pledge a hearty support, and we confidently submit our action as the representatives of Democracy to the good people of this nonwealth for their verdict at the polls

Grant's Assault on the Dead President.

erate deliance of a reverential sentilic men. The name of Garfield has been enshrined until it stands for good and pure in public life. If Grant thinks that sentiment is false or the judgment demands the proposed investigation. peace. There was no call for criticism We shall not enjoy further glimpses of of his public acts, and the motives which the "Treasury Queen," nor shall we prompted appointments Grant regards will be painful to the public, for it will stinacy makes him almost at the very grave of Gartield insist upon defending Conkling by denouncing 'Garfield's ac-tion as ingratitude when the entire overhauling of the Treasury. Investi- country, except a few Stalwarts, has gations ordered by a Democratic House or a Democratic Senate have been friends as not only right but absolutely adroitly misled by inside manipulators. demanded. If he dares to reopen the contest and put the questions between tee to get at facts in a department if that department is opposed to the exposure of the facts. Mr. Sherman could sit in his office in calm content while committees of Congress were being suc- as well as decency for Grant to have cessfully bamboozled by Mr. Sherman's remembered that the Stalwart spoilshunters made the assassination possible by their unmannerly and outrageous fight over the spoils upon the courtesy of the Senate. The moral responsibility of that act may not rest upon any man administration inside out and shake it, of them, but it does clearly rest upon the system upheld by them. The public has been exceedingly lenient and just, considering the excitement and indignation. If Grant, by his criticism of the dead President, shall bring the matter up for discussion he may bring about a closer inquiry and a trial of that spoils system as to its responsibility for the death of the President. In that case injustice may be done. An in-dignant public may hold not only the spoils system but those who have fought for its maintenance responsible for the crime it clearly caused. It does not become General Grant, or any Stalwart, to open his mouth about the dead President. To the Grant cabal the public has been exceedingly lenient. In rebuking the evident injustice in charging them with responsibility for the assassination the public has been more than just; it has even forborne to hold them to that responsibility for the maintenance of the spoils system which they clearly ought to bear. If they folishly reopen the question they will suffer severely for their folly. This country is not in a mood to hear a word of censure of its martyred President from General Grant or any of his cabal. Silence, absolute, reverential silence, as to all that is buried in that grave will well become General Grant and his miserable faction. Praise from that quarter has a hollow ring. and censure the American people will not endure. Good taste, if Grant had ever possessed it, would have prescribed, in any case, at least confinement within the rule of nil nisi bonum. The rule is doubly to be adhered to here, where the American people have solemnly made up their minds that nothing but what is good can be truthfully said. General Grant may think otherwise, but he will not say so with impunity .- Nashville American.

-The present proprietor of the worldfamed pencil factory "A. W. Faber," at Stein, near Nuremburg, Mr. Lothair von Faber, has been made a hereditary the New York Democracy. as always, stand Baronet by the King of Bavaria.



The Illuminator.

with, and represents the aged and worthy ST.
JACOE, holding aloft in his hand that beacon which
will guide aright all sailing upon the sea of life,
whose waters abound with the shoals and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light
it easts is designed to show that ST. JACOES OIL is
the true and trusted means of keeping the body
on its proper course, and of easing and "righting
it should it be unfortunately east upon the shoals
of rheumatism or other painful aliments. Thousands of grateful ones throughout the world have
proved the value and fit the good of this Great
German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it
to all needing the services of just such a remedy.
In this connection Mr. John S. Briggs, a well
known citizen of Omaha, Neb., told a newspaper
man that he was terribly afflicted with an acute
attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease,
which had been preying upon him for years had
drawn him out of shape. He resorted to every
remedy known to physicians, but found no relief
until he tried ST. JACOES OIL, one bottle of which
effected a complete and radical cure. Another
case may justify reference:

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on sait water. After this forty-six years' service his eyesight failed him and be kept the Light at Chicago until the Government built the Gross Point Light here, when he was transferred. While scated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that, after using less than two bottles of the St. Jacobs Oil., I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit. C. W. Boynton." Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

John Goebel, Pharmacist, Evanston, Ill A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

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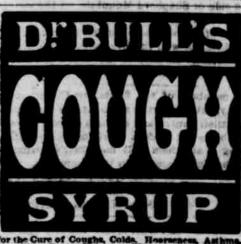
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